

RAMSBERG & MOSSER,
PUBLISHERS.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 6.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Judge,
SAMUEL F. GREENE.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE P. HARDY.
For County Treasurer,
ED M. WOOD.
For Superintendent of Schools,
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

CONSTANT dropping, it is said, will wear away a stone. We have been hammering away at our neighbor upon the alloy, to induce him to say whether he intends to support the independent ticket or not, and at last he puts it up, but cuts off its head at the same time. People are surprised at this, inasmuch as Squire Jones is the best-known man on the ticket, and a good man too. But Kimball is not satisfied about something, and leaves an ominous blank at the head of the ticket. A member of the convention who nominated the independent ticket says that he will not support Jones because "the old man won't pay a cent to get elected." Is that the reason why the *Star* gives him the cold shoulder? Who can tell?

But we feel a little like congratulating Squire Jones on the narrow escape he has made. The support of the *Star* may be grateful to the feelings of the candidate at the time, but in the end it "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

THE *Star*, in its issue of this morning, says it "has a larger circulation than any paper north of Springfield." It has made statements similar to this about ninety-nine times during the past two months, and every time its editor knew he was telling a deliberate falsehood. This is the first time we have noticed the *Star's* bluster about its tremendous circulation, because business men generally understand that it is done to induce advertising in its columns on account of its miraculous circulation. Now the *Republican* is indifferent as to the number of papers the *Star* prints. But whatever may be its degree of prosperity, we know that it in no manner affects the circulation of the *Republican*. And if the *Star* should ever come that the *Star*, under its present management, should in any manner militate against this paper, the *Republican* would be immediately offered for sale. The fact is, we like the *Star*, it helps to make the *Republican* appreciated—by contrast. We remember, not many years ago—a paper was published in Decatur that continued to grow in circulation so rapidly that at the day of its death it printed on hundred and seventy-five copies. We have no objection to the *Star* lying about its own circulation, but then it is hardly necessary that it should lie about ours.

THE report printed by a Paris paper that Prince Bismarck is about to offer to occupy Russian Poland, and thereby release for active service against Turkey the garrison of 70,000 men which the Czar is compelled to keep there, whether true or false, illustrates a peculiar phase in the affairs of European governments. Germany can not actually engage in the war with Russia without giving other European governments a pretext for engaging on the other side. This act, however, would be equivalent to an actual armed intervention on the side of Russia to the extent of the number of Russian soldiers released for service in Turkey. In other words, Germany would lend 70,000 of her soldiers to Russia, which would enable the latter to strengthen her army for offensive operations in Turkey to that extent. Such assistance, if made available, would be more valuable than any that Russia is likely to receive from Serbia, or probably from Servia and Roumania together.

THE "Indianapolis Sentinel" (damp-phool Democratic in politics) is pleased with the "policy." It says of the appointment of the keeper of a rebel prison pen to an office in the treasury department:

"The appointment of Griswold to a Federal office over the heads of Union soldiers goes to prove that Hayes was sincere when he said at Atlanta that a Confederate soldier deserved no censure, nor a Union soldier any credit, for the part they took in the war. His course is such that Union soldiers are talking about making application to Congress for a removal of their disabilities, in order that they may be eligible to Federal offices."

Any one ton of block coal and try it, and you will never use any other kind.
Aug. 28 dtr

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

In a St. Louis despatch of the 4th, to the Chicago Tribune, we find the following, with reference to a railroad enterprise in which Decatur has a lively interest:

There are three great routes now being operated between St. Louis & Chicago, to wit: The Chicago and St. Louis, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—the latter line by virtue of its lease of the old Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis. The traffic between these two important commercial cities is second only to that between the East and West, and is yearly growing in importance. It is a traffic that ramifies through ten great states, and which may be said to centre either in St. Louis or Chicago, with collateral conditions closely identified with both. The capacity of those roads for doing all this business is ample for years to come. But that ever restless, acquisitive spirit which seems the demon always whispering in the ear of a railway president has already manifested itself, and now a new line is projected, and I am confidently assured, will be built before March, 1877.

Year ago when special legislation obtained in the Illinois Legislature, a charter was obtained for an airline railway from Chicago to St. Louis, via the towns of Blue Island, Frankfort, Chatsworth, Gibson, Decatur, Taylorville, Mitchell, and Edwardsville. The charter was made effective between East St. Louis and Decatur, but the Blackstone influence always prevented the completion of the remaining link in the line. Friday last, authority was secured that the Wabash Company (which held the original charter) has resolved to complete the line into Chicago from Decatur. At present, the distances between East St. Louis and Chicago are:

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis.....290
Illinois Central.....290
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....318
The projected Wabash line will shorten the distance to 260 miles, or twenty miles less than the Chicago and Alton. With this line completed, the Wabash Directory says it will be in a shape to force not only the East and West trunk lines between the Mississippi River and the East to pool with it, but it will also hold the whip-hand, so to speak, of the lines running northeast from St. Louis. Anarch! Goodly the man who made the fortunes of the Wabash, and whose departure from its Director's seat was followed by immediate bankruptcy, has been here this week. From friends of his I learn that he goes back into the Wabash management, and that the ambition of his heart is to build this Chicago airline from Decatur.

The correspondent who sends the above speaks of it as being supplemental to a previous despatch of his from Quincy, in which he detailed the substance of an interview with Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, who are now on a trip to the West. That interview, according to the correspondent, betrayed the purpose of these railroad kings to establish a grand through route from New York to San Francisco, the Wabash road forming one link in the chain. If it is true that Gould and Dillon and Boody have joined hands, with the design of bringing the Wabash into the prominence which it deserves, it will not be unreasonable to expect important results, and the building of the line from Decatur to Chicago is one of the natural consequences growing out of the re-vivification of the Wabash.

A NEEDED reform in the civil service is one prohibiting the transportation of plains Indians to and from Washington. The expense is great; the purpose, if achieved, insignificant, and all is done to the disgust of people who believe that these refractory inhabitants are not entitled to any honors for any purpose. It has been estimated that the cost of getting Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and the twenty-six other Indians to and from Washington will cost at least \$50,000—all this for a talk which amounts to nothing. These fellows are either murderers or they are enemies entitled to national recognition. In either case such distinguished receptions are greater than those accorded to representatives of foreign powers whose civilization enables them to appreciate the courtesies. We know of no particular reason why the Indians should not be dealt with by means of agencies. Every such visit swells out their vanity. They know enough of human nature, and are sufficiently intelligent judges of human character to believe that such attentions arise, in part at least, from their hostile attitude and their successes. Grant that they have been wronged, it does not follow that such displays, preliminary, in the past, to now outrages, will give them confidence in anything unless it be in the effectiveness of their hostility. It does not seem proper that the President should recurrently enter to these demands of the Indians, demands which include a sort of triumphal ride across the country and ovals at the capital, and all without wishing from their hands the blood of the frontiersmen, or waiting for the drying of the last white scalp. Whatever the treatment of the savages, whether just or unjust, it is not decent, it is not judicious to honor them in the way indicated. There are agencies sufficient to treat them as white men are treated. They surely deserve nothing better. —Chicago Post.

THERE is a station on the Michigan Central railroad called Tittabawassee. One day, says the Burlington Hawk-eye, a stuttering brakeman caught hold of the name, struggled with it until the train was five miles out of the station, and all the people who wanted to get off there were carried hopelessly by, and then, in a supine effort, he fell on the floor of the car, and died on the "bawass."

1000 Motives, at five cents each, at M. Goldberg's. (Oct. 4—d&wt)

FALL WRAPPINGS AND HATS.

New York Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.

The new cloaks and habits, so long and loose are they. Silk velvet and cloths all come in the shape, and black is again the favorite hue, though very many are made to match suits. Feather or ruffles are among the most popular of cloak trimmings, holding pace with fur. Fringes, however, rank all other garnitures, being used with everything else. Some of these wraps are crusted with beads, and one of thick ruffled silk actually weighs several pounds, due to the jet beads upon it. One of the French fancies sent us for approval is the Irish cloak, with a yoke in the back, skirt plaited or gathered below, and with slits for the arms to come through. Polishers continue fashionable for the street, and will be worn until cold weather renders an extra wrap necessary.

It is too early to say much about fall millinery; the new styles show no violent changes. Feathers are to be worn in profusion, and many stylish bonnets will be all feathers. Magenta is among the new shades, and bronze also, while jet black, bronze, and clear blue appear in profusion. The helmet shaped hat will be liked, especially for young ladies, and Mme. Josse, a sort of modified Gainsboro, promises to be a favorite. The hats are smaller, perhaps, and are worn well back on the head, as they have been all summer. Cloth bonnets will be introduced to match silks later in the winter, and those who profess to know predict that they will supersede felt.

THE reports of Senator Conkling's speech, published in the Buffalo and New York papers, did not give the closing sentences as spoken, and in not publishing the papers were a little unfair to Mr. Conkling. As reported in the Rochester Democrat, Mr. Conkling closed as follows:

Before moving the previous question, with one single sentence, I take leave of this subject, and at the same time respond to that somewhat individual, if not personal, exhortation, that parallel which honored me so much, which the honored member from Richmond was so kind as to institute between himself and me. Speaking to that man who thinks he has not cast discord into this convention, who thinks that by detaining us to 1 o'clock, when your task might have been completed and we bade each other God speed to our respective homes—speaking, I say, to this gentleman so equipped in rugged, sturdy, practical wisdom, who seems to deny everything, those aspirations for the purity, the integrity, the completeness, the success of the completeness of the civil service of our country, and of every interest of our country, which I hope are as dear to me as they are to him. Speaking to him, I say, let me supplant a parallel which pleased him, by reminding him of the remark of a great crusader, who, when Richard, of the Lion Heart and John of Austria had differed and contended in the preliminaries, said, "Let the test between you be in the future, and let it declare upon who carries furthest into the ranks of the enemy the sword of the cross." [loud and continuous cheering.]

In accordance with the instructions of the committee, and with the notice which I gave, I demand the previous question upon the report of the committee and upon the amendment offered by the member from Richmond.

THE story that comes from San Domingo that the remains of Christopher Columbus have been discovered there, although they were supposed to be in the Havana Cathedral, is not at all improbable. The voyages of Columbus did not end with his death. Columbus died in 1506, and his remains were first deposited in the Convent of St. Francis, at Seville, Spain, whence they were transferred, in 1513, to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas. In 1536 they were taken to Santo Domingo and deposited in the cathedral of that city. Thence they were supposed to have been taken, in 1796, to the cathedral at Havana; but it is possible that, as the dispatch from San Domingo says, the remains of his son Diego were taken to Havana in place of those of Christopher himself.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brush, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggists, A. J. Storer, B. F. Gue, Son and Theo. Hildebrandt, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. mavid&w1y

ATCHISON, KS., Oct. 6.—At twelve o'clock to-night the western abutment of the great iron bridge that spans the Missouri at this point caved into the river with a terrible crash, causing the entire fifteen foot wall and about seventy-five feet of the embankment. The huge mass of heavy masonry, and thousands of cubic yards of earthwork, the office and the bridge approach, were all hurled into the Missouri river. The damage will be repaired in thirty days.

TELEGRAPHIC STORMS.

THEIR VIOLENCE THROUGH THE EAST.

A Big Cave-in on the Missouri River.

Condition of Senator Morton.

GRANT IN ENGLAND.

The Criminal Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Chief Justice Carter, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to day received a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, for United States Senator Patten on. Judge Carter, having examined the indictment against him, will accordingly issue a warrant for the Senator's arrest. A technicality, however, appears in the requisition, which may necessitate returning it to South Carolina for amendment before definite action is taken.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 5.—Robert Small, colored, ex-Congressman, was arrested at Beaufort to day and taken to Columbia.

Columbia, Oct. 5.—Thomas Dunn, who was elected comptroller on the Chamberlain ticket last year, had intrusted to him while in that position \$7,000 of the deposit of the Southern Life Insurance company. He has never accounted to his successor for this sum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The storm on the Hudson, last night, was the heaviest in years. The accident on the Hudson river railway, at Riverdale, last night, was caused by a wall falling. The engine was thrown upon her side and the baggage and express cars and one passenger car piled upon each other. The track was cleared this morning, and trains are running regularly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—Judge Martindale, who saw Senator Morton Sept. 13, with President Hayes, visited him today. He says that the Senator has gained strength since then. His voice is stronger, and he suffers less pain. The Judge says he is more hopeful now than at any time that Senator Morton's life will be prolonged, and that, while his physical strength will be seriously impaired, his mental vigor and capacity for work will be fully restored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The damage by water to the land records will not be so great as at first anticipated, and in all probability there will be none totally destroyed.

The cabinet was in session only a short time, to day, and no business of importance considered.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 5.—The accident to the passenger train south, on the Wilmington and Northern railroad, last night, was caused by the track being washed above Coatesville. The engine upset and the engine, Amos Peacock was killed and the fireman badly wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The creditors of Frank Leslie, to-day, adopted a report which advises creditors to consolidate their interests and trust the entire business to the board of management, consisting of five principal creditors. The books were found in great confusion. No balance sheet had been made since 1873, and the books had not been written up since March last. The business is considered a paying one. Leslie had drawn very largely upon the resources of the establishment, the amount being \$75,000 per annum, which, in their judgment, was in excess of the profits. The plan proposed is that Leslie have supervision of the business, and be allowed 20 per cent of profits as salary, and 80 per cent to be divided, pro rata, quarterly, among the creditors. The creditors thought in three years the debt could be paid.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There are no additions reported to the amount already given of W. C. Gilman's fortunes. He was executor and manager of the estate of his mother, and it is believed that the proceeds of the estate were used by him before he resorted to forgery to cover his heavy losses. In insurance circles the opinion is prevalent that Gilman is in the city, and in daily communication with his family and confidential advisors.

PORTSVILLE, Oct. 5.—An excursion train from "Penny Packer" reunion, held near Schwartz's Hill, yesterday, on the Pickering Valley railroad, when near Phoenixville, last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, was badly wrecked by rains washing out the track for some distance. There were about 900 on the train. Up to 9:30 this morning, dispatches show that twelve persons were killed and about fifty wounded. Owing to the confusion and excitement, it is impossible to obtain the names and exact number killed and wounded. An embankment about forty feet in height was washed away by the heavy rainfall and the night being pitch dark, the fact did not become apparent to the engineer until too late. The first and second cars were telescoped, which accounts for the large number injured.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 5.—There are 27 cases of yellow fever at Port Royal (21 whites and six blacks), and five new cases, yesterday, in a population of 94 whites and 187 blacks. The mayor telegraphs: "We are suffering for medicine, nurses and provisions."

MORE MONEY FOR THE STATE HOUSE.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]
The Springfield papers have commenced their campaign for the \$500,000 needed to complete the State House. The Constitution ordered that the state-house be completed for not exceeding \$3,500,000. Jake Burr, Beveridge (the brother of the late acting governor), and Stuart, who were the commissioners, concluded not to finish it with that sum of money, although they reported to the legislature of 1875 that the unexpended portion of the \$3,500,000 would be ample for the purpose. When the last general assembly met, they reported to it that they had spent all the money, but it would require \$500,000 to \$700,000 more to finish the job! A committee of investigation was appointed to ascertain how this immense deficiency occurred, and in what way the money had been squandered. The upshot of the whole matter was a damaging exposure of wasteful extravagance, coupled with corruption or imbecility on the part of the commissioners, notwithstanding which the committee tried hard to whitewash the gentlemen. It was proposed to abolish the board in order to get rid of the dishonest or incompetent commissioners; but it was compromised by their friends that they would resign before July if not disgraced by a removal. The "friends" begged to let them down easy, and through the influence of the Bureau county senator, they were spared a severe censure and the board an abolishment. But there has been nothing more heard of their resignations since that time; but the voters have not forgotten the promise.

The legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the November election the question of voting something over half a million (\$531,721.17) to complete the job. The constitutional provision on the subject is this: Sec. 33. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State Treasury or expend on account of the new Capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, in any one year, without first submitting the proposition for additional expenditure to the legal voters of the state, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed appropriation.

Waiving the question whether the local elections this fall can be considered as a "general election," the best advice that can be given the managing men in Springfield is to obtain the resignation of the Dunn, Beveridge, and Stuart Board, and the unconditional acceptance thereof, if they want the people to vote the half million. It is quite possible the money will not be voted if it is to be expended by the Dunn clique, of whom the people are heartily sick.

It will be observed that to carry the appropriation, a majority of all the votes cast is necessary. If the people of this county, for example, decline voting on the question, it will count in the negative the same as though they had taken on the trouble to vote against it. If the proposition prevails, Cook's portion of the money will be about \$100,000 to be raised by extra taxation. The best thing the Board of Extravagance and Mismanagement can do is to resign, as no more money is liable to be placed in their hands to squander.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Grant and suite are visiting Mrs. Bartoris, near Southampton. An official reception will be given by the General by the Town Council of Southampton, Saturday.

Gems of the Season.—In Lowell, Hartford, Glen Echo, and other superior makes of Ingralls, and English, French and American, Brussels and Velvet Carpets, just received at LINN & SON, 605.

New Advertisements.

LOT FOR SALE.

LOT 5, Block 2, West & Co's Addition to street, and runs through to the Wabash railroad. It will be sold cheap for cash. Terms of sale Oct. 9—d&wt

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Imported from the Largest Company in America—sample article please every body—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducement—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, President of the Original American Tea Co., 41 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1297.

\$500.00 A MONTH!

TO ACTIVE MEN selling our LETTER-COPYING BOOK. No press or water used. Sample copy worth \$3.00 free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 110 Dearborn St., Chicago.

COOK'S ADVERTISING CLUB. List of "Palmer" or "Golden" BEST PAYING LISTS, for large or small advertisers. Can be used by REPARATE STATES, as desired. SEND FOR LISTS. C. A. COOK & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, CHICAGO.

A STOVE KNOW-THERMOMETER. Our Novel Dial Stove and Range. Tells Heat of Oven. Applied to any Stove. Exp. St. Agents Wanted. FRYBARGER CO., 101 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SNOW-WHITE GLOSS

AND IMPROVED CORN STARCH. (The Eighth Wonder of the World) Cuts no more than the common articles called Gloss and Corn Starch, which are made by roasting the grain and restoring the putrid stuff with potash and lime. Made by the Trade generally. Oct. 4, 1877—d&wt

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S ONE-PRICE CASH DRY GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES! LOW PRICES!

All the New Novelties in Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions. An immense stock of Table Linens, Crashes and all Housekeeping Goods. The best stock of Cassimeres, Water-Proofs, plain and rough Beaver Cloakings, we ever had.

The most complete lines of Cloaks, Shawls and Felt Skirts, ever in our House. Black Alpaccas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, and Black and Colored Silks, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE SHOWN IN DECATUR.

Plain and Plaid Flannels, Blankets, and Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, down to the bottom; Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Hoopskirts—well, we have got everything, nice and cheap. Come and see. Decatur, Ill., Oct. 3, 1877—d&wt

GO AND SEE S. EINSTEIN'S DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:
20 yards Brown Muslin.....\$1 00
12 " Soft Finish Bleached Muslin..... 1 00
16 " Best Dark Calico..... 1 00
12 " Good Cotton Flannel..... 1 00

Also, a full line of BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, plain and fancy DRESS GOODS, and Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET. S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sept. 10, 1877—d&wt

Found at Last! H. Mueller & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Breech and Muzzle Loading

The Perfection of HARD COAL BASE-BURNERS, &c., &c.

GROWN JEWEL!

Also, the—GOOD RECORD,

which is an excellent stove, and at very low prices. For Soft Coal, call and see the

Crown Diamond

REVOLUTION ROTARY.

Also, a full assortment of all kinds of

GOAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Also, a Full Line of

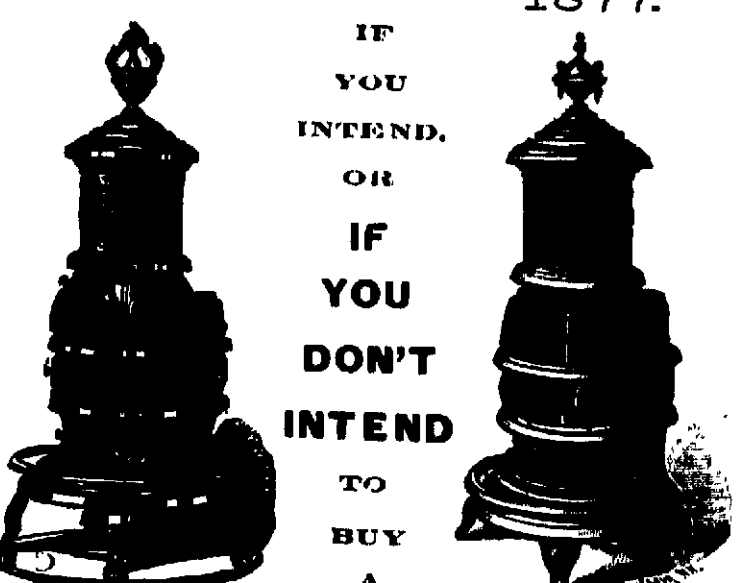
Hardware, Tinware, Etc., Etc., Cheap for Cash.

R. C. CROCKER

No. 9 Water-St. Sept. 15, 1877—d&wt

GARLAND ARGAND

1877. 1877.



BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL, Come in and Warm Yourself

by either the "Garland" or Argand," and see with how little additional expense you can heat your house with one of THESE STOVES, instead of the old style soft coal or wood burner.

Sept. 18, 1877—d&wt

MOREHOUSE & WELLS.

[illegible]

